INFORMATION LETTER

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N.C.A. President Ratzesberger Speaks at Florida Meeting

Publicity was given the canning industry and its performance through press and radio releases on the occasion of the appearance by N.C.A. President Louis Ratzesberger, Jr., on the program of the 22nd annual convention of the Florida Canners Association at Miami Beach, October 16. Also on the program was H. L. Stier, Director of the Statistics Division, who reported some of the findings in consumer use surveys that are being studied as part of the program of the N.C.A. Special Committee on Canned Foods Promotion.

In his speech President Ratzesberger forecast a good outlook for the canning industry, on the basis that consumer demand is high and canned foods prices are low. He said that Florida canners have been alert to

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Proposed Reorganization for USDA

Secretary Benson on October 13 announced a proposed reorganization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture—"designed for better service to farmers through placing operations of the Department on a more businesslike, efficient and decentralized basis."

The reorganization proposal is made under authority of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, which directed the Secretary of Agriculture to place the administration of farm programs close to the state and local levels and to adapt the administration of USDA programs to regional, state, and local conditions.

The proposal is scheduled to become effective after there has been opportunity for comment by interested parties. Suggestions should be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture prior to November 1.

The new organization puts all of the service agencies of the USDA under four main groups: Federal-State Relations, Marketing and Foreign Agri-

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Two Members of Cabinet to Speak at Convention

Two members of the Eisenhower Cabinet will appear as guest speakers on the program of the 47th Annual Convention of the National Canners Association, it is announced by President Louis Ratzesberger, Jr.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which includes the Food and Drug Administration, will speak at the General Session on the morning of January 23. And, with Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, addressing the Convention, the session will be extended into the afternoon.

Plans are to have the General Session next year comprise two periods—morning and afternoon. The morning session will include President Ratzesberger's greeting to the Convention delegates, report of the Nominating Committee and election of 1954 officers and directors, the address by Secretary Hobby, and another address by a speaker prominent in nutrition circles (to be announced). The afternoon portion of the General Session will feature the address by Secretary Benson, and a speaker on the subject of canned foods marketing (also to be announced), the voting of Convention resolutions, and will conclude with the installation ceremony for new officers.

Selection of Mrs. Hobby and Mr. Benson as appropriate Convention speakers was of course guided by the logic of presenting the top administrators of agencies most closely as-

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Catsup Standards Hearing

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has notified the N.C.A. that a hearing on the Association's request for an amendment to the definition and standard of identity for tomato catsup will be called as soon as practicable.

The N.C.A., on behalf of catsup manufacturers, had requested that the definition and standard of identity be amended so as to permit the use of corn sirup as an additional optional ingredient. This is the only matter

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Indicated Production of 1953 Food Crops

October 1 crop prospects as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that 1953 production of deciduous fruits and vegetables for processing will be lower than last year.

Prospects for late deciduous fruit indicate a production 2 percent less than for 1952 and 6 percent below the 1942-51 average. Prospects are below average for apples, peaches, and pears; near average for apricots and grapes; and above average for cranberries.

Prospects for nine important vegetables for commercial processing point to a total production of 5.62 million tons, 8 percent less than in 1952 but 8 percent above the 10-year average. Above average production is estimated for all of the processing crops except tomatoes and beets.

The estimated all-crop volume remains third largest of record, exceeded only in 1948 and 1952. Only a few crops contribute record outturns to the total. These include rice and

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STANDARDS

Grades for Cucumber Pickles

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of October 15 that the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, proposes to revise U. S. standards for grades of cucumber pickles. PMA will receive views and comments from interested persons during the next 60 days.

Catsup Standards Hearing

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on which a hearing has been requested.

Following exchanges of correspondence between N.C.A. and the Department, Secretary Hobby has written the Association as follows:

"Dear Mr. Campbell:

"Consideration has been given the application of the National Canners Association, acting for members who manufacture tomato catsup, that a hearing be held on certain proposals to amend the definition and standard of identity for catsup. From the supporting data it is concluded that reasonable grounds for calling a hearing have been shown and a hearing will be called on your proposals as soon as practicable.

"It would appear that several controversial issues are involved in the proposals and that the possibility of a lengthy hearing must be recognized. This will necessitate scheduling a hearing on catsup after completion of other hearings, plans for which were made sometime ago. As soon as the necessary personnel are available, we shall consult you about a mutually satisfactory date.

"Sincerely yours,
[s] Oveta Culp Hobby"

N.C.A. at Florida Meeting

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find new uses and new customers for their products. He described the rise in consumption of processed fruit juices as "spectacular" and stated that it is "an outstanding example of expanding agricultural output without government loans, subsidy or storage facilities." Florida citrus canners have squeezed 8 million days of leisure into the lives of American housewives, he declared, and "no doubt many of these days show up in Florida vacations during the winter months.

"By rendering this great time and labor-saving contribution to the American housewife, you Florida canners are keeping alive the tradition of public and civilizing service that has made possible the advance and progress of the canning industry. Canners free the housewife from all the arduous, preparatory work of selecting the raw product, of cleaning, peeling, washing, scalding, separating, and preliminary cooking. This service is so accepted, so commonplace, that its benefits are all but forgotten in these times. Canned foods are standard equipment in today's household. The world could not have gone so far in decent living, the American living standard could not have surpassed all others, had it not been for the contribution of canned foods."

The N.C.A. Information Division prepared and distributed special releases on Mr. Ratzesberger's speech for newspapers, wire services and radio stations in Florida. These were distributed to 76 Florida papers and to 85 radio stations in the state, as well as to the national wire services and their news affiliates and to 54 trade journals. In addition, arrangements were made for a special guest appearance by Mr. Ratzesberger on Miami Beach's radio station WKAT. The interview was held Thursday, October 15. In the interview Mr. Ratzesberger pointed out that of every five servings of fruit juice in the home, nearly four are commercially-prepared juice. The radio interview developed further details about the size and importance and contribution of the canning industry and canned foods.

Convention Speakers

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sociated with canning industry activities. Their appearances on the 1954 Convention program are the result of standing invitations extended almost immediately after their appointments to the Cabinet last January.

Mrs. Hobby's experiences have been varied and had given her public prominence before her appointment to the Cabinet. She served as Parliamentarian in the Texas House of Representatives from 1926 to 1931 and again in 1939 and 1941. It was in 1931 that she began her 20-year affiliation with the *Houston Post* as research editor, and she was assistant editor of that publication in 1941 when she was appointed Chief of the Women's Interest Section of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations. The following year she became Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and in 1943, Commanding Colonel and Director of the Women's Army Corps. For her service as Director of the WAC during the war she was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Philippine Government's Military Merit Medal. On release from active duty in 1945, Mrs. Hobby returned to the *Houston Post* as executive vice president. At the time she was appointed Federal Security Administrator, she was editor and publisher of *The Post* and executive director of station KPRC-AM-FM-TV.

Secretary Benson has brought to his Cabinet post a lifetime of active experience in agricultural economics. He was once a county agricultural agent, and has been an extension economist and marketing specialist in many posts at state and federal levels. He was instrumental in organization of the Idaho Cooperative Council and was its secretary from 1933 to 1938. In 1939 he was made executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. From 1946 to 1950 he was director of the Farm Foundation; served as member of the National Agricultural Advisory Committee during World War II; member of the National Farm Credit Committee; was U. S. delegate to the First International Conference of Farm Organizations in London in 1946. During his service in wartime agricultural activities, he was in contact with the N.C.A. staff on several occasions, and is a good personal friend of Past President H. J. Barnes. Since his youth Secretary Benson has taken a prominent part in activities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and in 1943 became a member of the Council of Twelve. As such he is one of the General Authorities of that church organization.

SUPPLIES

Domestic Sugar Quota Raised

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced an increase of 100,000 short tons, raw value, in the supply of sugar that will be available under 1953 sugar quotas. With this increase, the 1953 quota is established at 8,100,000 tons.

Distribution of sugar from January through September was approximately 128,000 tons higher than during the same period last year. Distribution for 1952 as a whole totaled 8,104,000 tons.

PERSONNEL

H. R. Smith before A.O.A.C

H. R. Smith of the N.C.A. Washington Research Laboratory presented a paper, "Instruction in Microanalytical Methods," at the 67th annual meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists this week. Mr. Smith's paper was part of a symposium on methods of examination of food. In it were outlined the instructional methods and aids that have been developed by experience in conducting the annual schools for tomato products technicians in Indiana and New York state over a period of years.

Edwards Advances in BDSA

Walter A. Edwards, assistant to the executive vice president of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., has been appointed an Assistant Administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration in the Commerce Department.

Mr. Edwards has served since mid-August in the Containers and Packaging Division. In his new capacity, as one of three Assistant Administrators of the new agency, he will be in charge of several industry divisions, including those for Containers and Packaging and Food Industries.

FOREIGN TRADE

French Exchange Controls

Changes in France's export bonus program will have the effect of reducing imports of U. S. food products into that country after November 1.

After that date, French exporters no longer will be permitted to freely dispose of the dollar credits accumulated by them under the export bonus scheme.

France for several years has been encouraging exports to dollar countries by permitting exporters to use 3 percent of their proceeds to import almost anything from the dollar countries.

According to *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, official publication of the U. S. Department of Commerce, imports paid for with these funds after November 1 are to be limited to "raw materials, equipment goods, or goods to be 'directly utilized by the enterprise concerned.'"

Effect of Trade Agreements on U. S. Tariff Levels

Tariff protection for the products of agriculture and the fisheries is lower than for most other classes of commodities, according to a compilation by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

The report covers the "Effect of Trade Agreement Concessions on United States Tariff Levels Based on Imports in 1952." It deals only with tariff duties and does not take into account the existence of any other barriers to imports, such as quotas or sanitary prohibitions.

In the compilation, the Tariff Commission converted all tariffs—whether on a unit basis (cents per pound) or value basis (percentage of import value)—into "ad valorem equivalents", with all figures weighted by 1952 imports.

The report shows that since the start of the reciprocal trade agreements program, U. S. tariffs have been cut in half, until today they average 12.2 percent of the value of imports.

In bringing about this lower level of average tariffs, the United States negotiated reductions on 2,532 of the 3,337 tariff rates, or more than 75 percent of the listings in the tariff schedule.

Tariff protection today ranges from 31 percent of import value, for silk, down to 4.7 percent, for wood products. The average ad valorem equivalent of tariffs on dutiable imports of agricultural products is only 9.4 percent, and for dutiable imports of fishery products only 8.4 percent. These figures relate only to dutiable imports.

Before the start of the reciprocal trade agreements program, tariff protection for agricultural products amounted to 16.8 percent of import value. The degree of protection thus has been reduced 42 percent. In bringing about this reduction, the U. S. has lowered tariffs on 344 items in the tariff schedule covering agricultural products.

Before the start of the trade agreements program, tariff protection for fishery products amounted to 13.3 percent, and this has been reduced 37 percent.

Although tariff reductions on agricultural products and fishery products have not been as large as average reductions on other commodity groups, tariff protection for agriculture and the fisheries still is below average.

The Tariff Commission report does not consider how the tariff level affects the composition of imports.

Products of agriculture comprise the second most important import. The combined value of agricultural and fishery imports in 1952 represented 17 percent of the total value of dutiable imports, exceeded only by metals and manufactures, which amounted to 20 percent of the value of imports.

The following table shows the total number of tariff rates applicable to each major class of commodities and the number of these that have been reduced in trade agreements, the value of dutiable imports in 1952, the average degree of tariff protection for the various commodity groups, and the average reduction in tariff rates for each group, weighted by 1952 imports:

Tariff Schedule	Tariff Rates—Total	Tariff Rates—Reduced	Total United States dutiable imports, 1952	Ave. ad valorem equivalent based on rates in effect Jan. 1, 1953	Reduction in rates to Jan. 1, 1953
	(*number*)		(*1,000 dollars*)	(*percent*)	
Silk manufactures	46	32	29,323	31.0	47
Earths, earthenware, and glassware	283	224	118,036	24.7	39
Spirits, wines, and other BEVERAGES[a]	40	30	127,415	23.1	72
Wool and manufactures	117	104	462,016	22.4	39
Cotton manufactures	170	124	41,696	21.8	41
Tobacco and manufactures	19	15	82,525	20.3	56
Sundries	604	396	39,085	19.1	40
Rayon and other synthetic textiles	65	61	34,596	17.7	46
Chemicals, oils, and paints	427	312	164,024	12.4	51
Metals and manufactures	662	566	901,202	12.1	49
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	489	344	655,029	9.7	42
Sugar and molasses products	21	16	385,276	9.4	64
Papers and books	151	128	39,085	9.4	54
FISHERY PRODUCTS	71	50	118,622	8.4	37
Flax, hemp, and jute	85	65	161,638	5.2	58
Wood and manufactures	52	38	214,931	4.7	57
Total, all dutiable imports	3,337	2,532	4,489,732	12.2	50

[a] This group includes canned fruit juices. Other canned foods are included under Agricultural Products and Fishery Products.

REORGANIZATION

Bureau of Foreign Commerce

A Bureau of Foreign Commerce has been established as a primary organization unit of the U. S. Department of Commerce. It takes over the functions of the Office of International Trade.

Loring K. Macy, Director of OIT, is Director of the new Bureau, which has three major offices: the Office of Export Supply, the Office of Economic Affairs, and the Office of Intelligence and Services. The Office of Economic Affairs is responsible for country information.

The new Bureau was established to support high levels of exports and imports, with new emphasis on private foreign investment.

USDA Reorganization

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culture, Agricultural Stabilization, and Agricultural Credit.

Following is a summary of the proposed new organization:

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS, under Assistant Secretary J. Earl Coke, would include the Agricultural Research Service, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Extension Service, Agricultural Conservation Program Service, and Cooperative Research and Service Division.

MARKETING AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE, under Assistant Secretary John H. Davis, would include the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Foreign Agricultural Service. The reorganization proposal describes these units as follows:

"AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

"The marketing and distribution functions of the Department would be centralized in this Service. This includes marketing research and related statistical and economic research; marketing services, including crop and livestock estimates, market news, standardization, grading, inspection and classification of farm products; and marketing and regulatory acts, including marketing agreements and orders. The Administrator of this Service would also be responsible for the coordination of all statistical work of the Department.

"The following activities would be transferred to this Service from other agencies:

"(1) All research, analytical and statistical work, including crop and livestock estimates, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except the farm management and land use research transferred to the Agricultural Research Service.

"(2) The off-farm handling, transportation and storage research activities from the Agricultural Research Administration.

"(3) The marketing research and marketing services work from the Production and Marketing Administration.

"(4) The administration of marketing and regulatory acts, including marketing agreements and orders from the Production and Marketing Administration.

"(5) Work relating to food distribution, including the school lunch program, administration of Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935, and food trade activities from the Production and Marketing Administration.

"(6) The Commodity Exchange Authority which administers the Commodity Exchange Act would be placed in this Service.

"FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

"This Service would have primary responsibility for matters pertaining to agricultural trade and relationships with foreign areas. Certain functions relating to import controls under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and import control under the Defense Production Act would be transferred to this Service."

[Secretary Benson has announced that O. V. Wells, Chief of BAE, will become Director of the Agricultural Marketing Service; the position of Director of FAS is temporarily vacant, with Clayton E. Whipple as Deputy Director.]

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION, under an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, would include the Commodity Stabilization Service [CCC programs], Community, County and State Committees [PMA Committees], and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT, under an Assistant to the Secretary, would include the Farmers Home Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration.

Details of the reorganization plan below these division levels have not been announced.

PROCUREMENT

Canned Beef for USDA

The Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, has announced purchase of 5,081,470 pounds of canned beef at an average price of 38.90 cents per pound, f.o.b. plant, during the week of October 5. The purchases were made with Section 32 funds. This raises total USDA purchases of canned beef to 91,090,300 pounds.

Food Broker Directory

The newest edition of the directory of the members of the National Food Brokers Association has been mailed by N.F.B.A. to all canners and other food processors.

The book lists more than 1,700 member firms of N.F.B.A. and shows the types of products handled by each. The directory is published every other year.

PUBLICITY

Practical Home Economics

The section on foods, nutrition, and school lunch in the October issue of *Practical Home Economics* magazine carries two canned foods feature articles. The foods section is edited by Jacqueline de Goumois.

Her article entitled "Canned Foods 1953" begins:

"Commercially canned foods have won a secure place on the family food shelf. Economical and easy to store, canned foods serve as the backbone of the emergency food supply and provide a wide variety of foods from all over the world ready to use with a turn of the can opener."

This introduction is followed by a resume of the history of canning.

A section on new products points out that dietetic food "has given the individual on a reduction or therapeutic diet a good selection of high quality canned foods suited to his needs." In addition, the author points out that many other canned foods on the market, new and old, provide economy, easy preparation, and variety to the family meals.

Miss de Goumois also gives information about can sizes, with a chart of the common can sizes, label information, and suggestions about the use and storage of canned foods.

Entitled "Using Canned Foods," the second article says: "Quick-and-easy meals, saving time and trouble, can also mean good eating in a gracious manner." Two dinner menus geared to classroom preparation are presented. Preparation directions and photographs of the foods used in the menus are given.

Practical Home Economics is a professional magazine that has wide distribution to home economics teachers and other home economists.

STATISTICS

Sweet Corn for Processing

Sweet corn production prospects declined slightly during September, and a total of 1,489,600 tons for processing was indicated on October 1, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 1,527,300 tons harvested in 1952 and an average of 1,181,100 tons for the 1942-51 period.

The October 1 indicated yield is 2.95 tons per acre. This compares with 3.13 tons obtained in 1952 and an average of 2.55 tons for the 10-year period. Reduction in yield prospects during September were most severe in Illinois and Minnesota.

State	10-year ave. 1942-51	1952 Revised	1953 Indicated
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Maine	34,400	23,700	35,100
New Hampshire	1,400	1,600	2,000
Vermont	2,300	2,300	2,500
New York	62,600	71,400	89,800
Pennsylvania	26,700	23,100	24,200
Ohio	47,300	37,500	37,000
Indiana	68,500	61,700	76,400
Illinois	173,800	208,600	210,800
Wisconsin	210,100	346,000	291,200
Minnesota	215,100	317,200	258,400
Iowa	93,500	89,900	76,700
Delaware	10,300	12,800	13,000
Maryland	85,500	71,200	87,400
Virginia	1,700	2,200	2,600
Idaho	26,700	47,500	56,000
Utah	14,200	23,400	27,500
Washington	43,600	81,600	92,600
Oregon	31,300	68,400	75,200
Other states[1]	32,100	36,600	31,200
U. S. Total	1,181,100	1,527,300	1,489,600

[1] Ark., Colo., Mich., Mont., Nebr., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Texas, and Wyo.

Tomatoes for Processing

The October 1 indicated production of tomatoes for processing, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is 2,906,400 tons, 18 percent below last year and 3 percent less than the 1942-51 average. This is 2 percent more than was estimated from conditions on September 1. Improved prospects are reported in Utah, New Jersey, and Maryland and in a belt extending from Tennessee and Kentucky northward through Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

In New Jersey, yields were substantially above average and quality was generally good except during the period of extremely hot weather in early September. Prolonged harvest on the eastern shore of Maryland and favorable conditions in central Maryland were factors in the improved prospects for that state. In California, which has 45 percent of the nation's prospective 1953 production, the crop was reported a week to 10 days late. This is reflected in the rate of deliveries to plants which is behind that for last year's near-record crop.

State	10-year ave. 1942-51	1952 Revised	1953 Indicated
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
New York	163,300	236,900	172,000
New Jersey	223,400	187,000	260,300
Pennsylvania	166,500	177,500	171,800
Ohio	180,700	207,000	197,800
Indiana	357,700	288,000	252,000
Illinois	66,500	110,400	74,900
Michigan	48,400	66,400	61,200
Wisconsin	8,400	9,900	6,800
Iowa	11,900	11,500	8,400
Missouri	24,900	12,200	7,200
Delaware	42,800	31,200	27,300
Maryland	212,300	129,300	126,000
Virginia	99,000	54,400	39,600
South Carolina	3,800	500	800
Florida[1]	15,600	28,700	32,500
Kentucky	10,100	3,100	4,200
Tennessee	10,500	4,000	4,200
Arkansas	30,500	14,400	6,000
Oklahoma	3,400	300	400
Texas	57,900	21,600	8,000
Colorado	26,700	25,500	24,300
Utah	74,200	75,900	88,800
California	1,134,500	1,817,700	1,320,000
Other states[2]	20,000	10,100	11,900
U. S. Total	2,993,000	3,523,500	2,906,400

[1] Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. [2] Ala., Ariz., Conn., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Ore., Wash., and W. Va.

Lima Beans for Processing

The October 1 indicated production of green lima beans for canning and freezing is 95,800 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate is about 4 percent less than that indicated by conditions on September 1 but is still 6 percent larger than the 90,000 tons harvested last year and 66 percent more than the 1942-51 average of 57,850 tons. If this October 1 prospective production is realized, it will be practically the same as the previous record production of 95,170 tons in 1951.

Prospects declined during September in California, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio. In California, the early crop was retarded by cool weather during early summer while the late crop was advanced by extremely hot weather the first half of September. Because of the consequent bunching of harvest, a good many beans were left on the vine too long and were lost from poor quality. In Maryland and Delaware, the hot, dry weather of August and early September was more damaging than reported earlier.

State	10-year ave. 1942-51	1952 Revised	1953 Indicated
	(tons—shelled)		
New York	1,040	3,040	2,500
Pennsylvania	2,000	3,100	2,260
Ohio	400	100	300
Michigan	1,390	1,060	1,680
Wisconsin	2,820	5,350	5,950
Delaware	10,560	13,720	15,750
Maryland	2,380	2,260	1,750
Virginia	2,330	2,340	2,730
Washington	1,030	640	600
California	15,620	32,930	36,530
Other states[1]	18,280	25,370	25,750
U. S. Total	57,850	90,000	95,800

[1] Ark., Colo., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., N. J., Okla., Ore., Tenn., and Utah.

Beets for Canning

The prospective production of beets for canning, based on October 1 conditions, is practically the same as indicated a month earlier, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The indicated 141,000 tons for 1953 is 13 percent more than the 124,900 tons harvested last year, but is about the same as the 1942-51 average crop of 141,900 tons. For each of the four principal producing states, the October 1 indicated production is the same as a month ago.

State	10-year ave. 1942-51	1952 Revised	1953 Indicated
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
New York	41,900	33,900	43,000
Michigan	8,200	5,100	4,800
Wisconsin	51,400	53,700	56,000
Oregon	19,400	14,600	16,000
Other states[1]	21,000	17,600	21,200
U. S. Total	141,900	124,900	141,000

[1] Calif., Colo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Maine, Md., Minn., Miss., N. J., Ohio, Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, and Wash.

Pimientos for Processing

On the basis of October 1 conditions, the 1953 pimiento crop is expected to total 34,780 tons compared with 12,300 tons in 1952 and an average of 17,430 tons for the preceding 10 years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This estimate anticipates a production of 25,000 tons in Georgia and 9,780 tons contracted by Georgia processors in nearby states.

Cabbage for Kraut

On the basis of October 1 conditions, the indicated contract production of cabbage for sauerkraut is 126,300 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 1 percent less than was indicated by September 1 conditions, but 44 percent more than the production harvested in 1952 and 47 percent more than the 10-year average contract tonnage.

Total supplies of cabbage for fresh market and kraut manufacture in the summer and early fall areas are now estimated at 795,100 tons, 6 percent more than the 752,700 tons produced in these areas in 1952. The acreage in the summer and early fall areas under contract to kraut packers is expected to produce 119,500 tons in 1953 compared with 83,700 tons in 1952. This leaves 675,600 tons from the 1953 summer and early fall crops available for fresh market and for open market purchases by kraut packers. This is 1 percent more than the 669,000 tons available in 1952.

1953 Food Crops

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cranberries. Among the crops for which below average production is indicated by October 1 prospects are potatoes and sweet potatoes.

Following are summaries of October 1 conditions of late deciduous fruits as reported by BAE:

Apples

The 1953 commercial apple crop is indicated at 97,262,000 bushels, about 5 percent above the 1952 crop but 11 percent below average. The crop indicated on October 1 is 2 percent below a month earlier and continues the decline in prospects for the third consecutive month. A large portion of the decline from September 1 occurred in the Appalachian area where drought retarded sizing. The Eastern crop is now 2 percent above the 1952 crop, the Central States show a production 25 percent above the short 1952 crop, and the Western crop is 1 percent above last year's production. The Gravenstein crop amounted to 1,943,000 bushels this year.

Peaches

The 1953 peach crop is estimated at 63,894,000 bushels, 2 percent above 1952 production but 5 percent below average. Harvest was practically completed by October 1 even in the late northern areas.

California freestone peaches are estimated at 10,418,000 bushels—the same as reported earlier in the season. This is 7 percent less than the 1952 crop and 8 percent less than average.

Pears

A pear crop of 28,901,000 bushels is expected, a decline of 1,473,000 bushels from a month ago and 2,046,000 bushels below 1952 production. The 10-year average is 30,396,000 bushels. The decline from a month ago was mostly in the Bartlett pear crop in the West Coast states. A slight drop in prospects for other pears in the Pacific Northwest also occurred.

A crop of 17,495,000 bushels of Bartlett pears was harvested in Washington, Oregon, and California and 6,977,000 bushels of other pears are expected. This compares with 1952 production in these three states of 20,373,000 bushels of Bartletts and 6,232,000 bushels of other pears. The Bartlett harvest has been completed in the three states.

Forthcoming Meetings

October 28—National Pickle Packers Association, 61st Annual Meeting, The Drake Hotel, Chicago

November 2—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago

November 6—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 9—Association of Pacific Fisheries, 49th Annual Meeting (two business sessions), Seattle Golf Club, Seattle

November 9-10—Wisconsin Canners Association 49th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

November 9-10—Michigan Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

November 9-11—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Meeting, New York City

November 11-13—Association of Food Industry Sanitarians, Annual Meeting and Conference, Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, Calif.

November 12-13—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines

November 19-20—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick Springs

November 23-24—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 39th Annual Convention, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

November 30—Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association, Annual Meeting, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

December 3—Minnesota Canners Association, 47th Annual Convention, St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul

December 3-4—Tri-State Packers Association, Inc., 51st Annual Convention, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 8—Maine Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Falmouth Hotel, Portland

December 10-11—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, Inc., 68th Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

December 10-11—Ohio Canners Association, 46th Annual Convention, The Neil House, Columbus

January 4-6—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Convention, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

January 7-8—Canners League of California, Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cutting, Hotel Fairmont, San Francisco

January 7-8—Illinois Canners Association and Illinois State Agricultural Experiment Station, Canners and Fieldmen's Short Course, University of Illinois, Urbana

January 18-21—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Alpine Inn, Ste. Marguerite, P.Q.

January 19-21—Michigan Canners Association and Michigan State Agricultural Experiment Station, Canners and Fieldmen's Short Course, Michigan State College, East Lansing

January 19-22—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 23-28—National Canners Association, 47th Annual Convention, together with National Food Brokers Association and Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, Atlantic City, N. J.

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